gaps. He feels justified in expressing the opinion that nodal anatomy will take an important place in the final construction of the phylogeny of angiosperms.—J. M. C.

Marine algae of Peru.—HOWE[18] has published an account of the marine algae of Peru, based chiefly upon collections made by Dr. ROBERT E. COKER while acting as fisheries expert to the government of Peru during the years 1906–1908. The list includes 96 species, 29 of which are described as new. Among the latter is a new genus of Rhodophyceae (*Lobocalyx*), referred to Nemalionaceae. The distribution among the great groups is as follows: Cyanophyceae 7, Chlorophyceae 20, Phaeophyceae 15, Rhodophyceae 54. The economic importance of the marine algae, recently emphasized by investigations carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture, is referred to in this report. Attention is called to the fact that *Macrocystis* and the other large seaweeds (as *Lessonia* and *Eisenia*) are abundant on certain parts of the coast of Peru, and that they may prove important as a source of "potash."—J. M. C.

Liverworts of Peru.—The Yale Peruvian Expedition of 1911 collected 31 species of Hepaticae in a condition to be identified, 14 genera being represented. Of three thallose species, two belong to Marchantiales. According to EVANS,[19] six species are new: one in *Metzgeria*, four in *Plagiochila*, and one in *Lejeunea* (*Dicranolejeunea*). Apparently all of this material is desiccated and therefore unfit for critical morphological study. It is unfortunate that even at the present day most collectors do not realize the importance of properly preserved material. In the naming of some of these new species "honor" is conferred upon different individuals. It is to be hoped that taxonomists of the future will use descriptive names so far as possible when describing new genera and species.—W. J. G. LAND.

Lepidostrobus.—MRS. ARBER[20] has published an anatomical study of *Lepidostrobus*, which brings together our previous knowledge of the genus and adds some unrecorded features. Perhaps the most noteworthy new feature is the presence of a sterile plate in the sporangia of *L. Oldhamius* and *L. foliaceus*. This delicate radial plate arises from the floor of the sporangium, and dies out toward the distal end. Two new species are described, *L. Binneyanus* and *L. gracilis*, and also two new forms of *L. Oldhamius*.—J. M. C.

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[18] HOWE, MARSHALL AVERY, The marine algae of Peru. Mem. Torr. Bot. Club **15**: 1–185. *pls. 1–66*. 1914.

[19] EVANS, ALEXANDER W., Hepaticae. Yale Peruvian Expedition of 1911. Trans. Conn. Acad. Sci. **18**: 291–345. *figs. 11*. 1914.

[20] ARBER, AGNES, An anatomical study of the paleozoic cone genus *Lepidostrobus*. Trans. Linn. Soc. London II. Bot. **8**: 205–238. *pls. 21–27*. 1914.